

## Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, &amp; ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S  
PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."  
Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 39  
Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's  
Most Excellent Majesty" 20th  
August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to  
Dr. R. D. Lalor, giving him the Sole Right  
the Trade Mark Phosphodyne in Eng-  
land, Australia, Africa, China,  
Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D.  
1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt,  
and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for  
Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement,  
Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration,  
Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutri-  
tion, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline,  
and all morbid Conditions of the System de-  
pendent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

## PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the  
Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain,  
Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing  
Functions of Life, and thus imparts Energy and  
Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-System.  
It is a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; and  
is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of  
others," wrote Hippocrates 2000 years ago, and  
what was true then is not less so to-day. The  
consequences of obesity are often more serious  
than is generally supposed. The thick accumu-  
lation of fat in the tissues mechanically oppres-  
sion of adjacent organs, thereby producing dyspnoea  
(shortness of breath) and disturbances in the  
circulation characterized by palpitation of the  
heart, fainting, determination of blood to the  
brain, derangements of the stomach, liver,  
kidneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the  
congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes  
dyspeptic, and is tormented with flatulency,  
acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The in-  
creased pressure of the masses of fat through-  
out the system on the blood-vessels, pro-  
duces a determination of blood to the brain,  
whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental  
and physical functions, and not infrequently  
apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not in-  
frequent cause of fatty degeneration of the  
heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author  
says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death  
of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a  
rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

**IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.**—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalizing properties of Phosphorus, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons; Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

**CAUTION.**—The name, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY.

## DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,

Of Bay House, 82, Gaiusford St., London, ENGLAND,  
(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he respectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right, against Falsehood and Fraud.

**A BASE FRAUD** is being perpetrated by the Advertisement of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be foisted upon the Public abroad, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S Testimonials, the dates of which have been fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been basely pirated by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine "Phosphodyne" bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is Felony.

**Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne in India and China.**—TRAVERS & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona; SMITH, STANLEY & Co., and BATHURST & Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA & Co., Bangalore; RANGON DISPENSARY, No. 216, Dalhousie Street; E. GILLON Co., Lahore; J. LEWIS & Co., Shanghai, China; HONG KONG DISPENSARY, Hong Kong; and all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. Lalor's Prospectus, "THE ORIGIN OF LIFE AND CAUSES OF DEATH" on the Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on application to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

25oct79 1w By 25oct99

## Intimations.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

## Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of  
**LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,**  
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins  
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,  
thus,

*Lea & Perrins*

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.  
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.  
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grose and Blackwell, London,  
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

3ja80

1w

52t

31d.80

## THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE

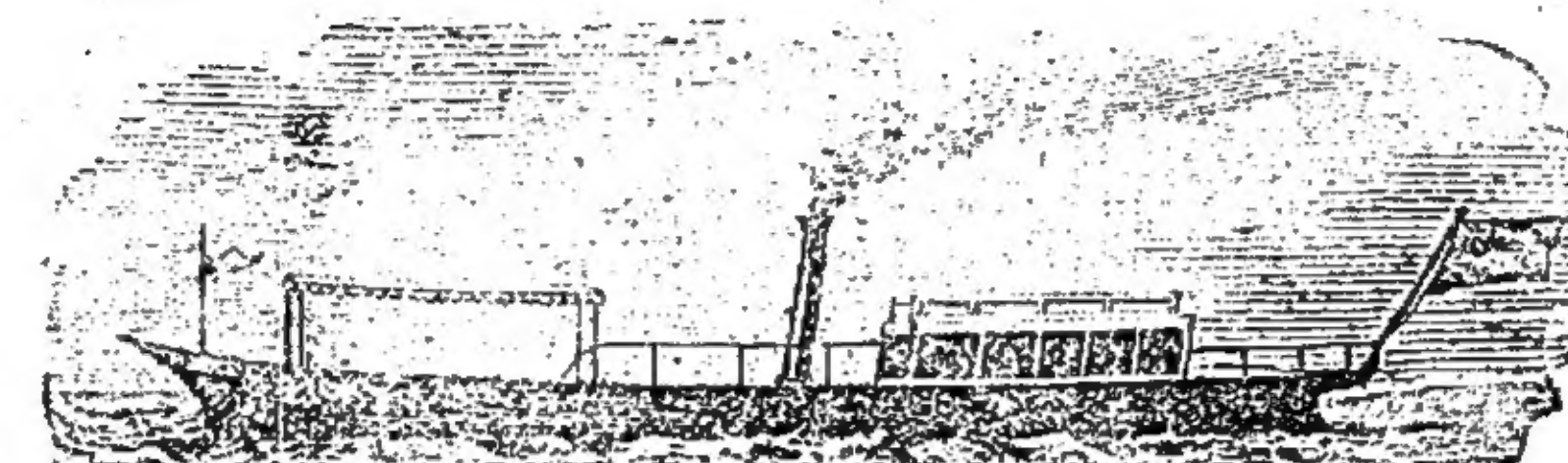
NORTON'S

MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

## CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

YARROW'S  
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW &amp; CO.

(LATE YARROW &amp; UEDLEY).

ENGINEERS &amp; SHIPBUILDERS, 111, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

9nov79

1w

52t

9nov80

## DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD &amp; Co., Chemists

London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Hongkong.

5ap79

1w

52t

5ap80

SAVORY PANCREATIC EMULSION MOORE'S MEDICINAL FOOD	SAVORY BEST FOOD MOORE'S INFANTS FOOD	SAVORY DATORATULIA MOORE'S ASTHMA FOOD
--	---	--

**IN CONSUMPTION  
AND  
WASTING DISEASES**  
IMPROVES THE APPETITE  
Increases Strength and  
Weight.  
Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s.  
143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

**ROYAL NURSERIES.**  
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE,  
CONTAINS  
THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF  
NOURISHMENT IN THE  
MOST CONVENIENT FORM.  
In Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s.  
143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

**Asthma & Difficult Breathing**  
promptly relieved and paroxysms  
inverted by  
Datura Tatula Inhalations  
Testimonials accompanying each  
box of Datura Tatula, Signs and  
Packets. Tins in the economical  
form of tobacco, and also in powder  
for burning. From 2s. 6d. to 25s.  
143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be  
most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or  
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-  
cidental to the life of a man, or to those living in the  
tub.  
Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system  
against those evils which so often beset the human race,  
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and  
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,  
diarrhoea, and cholera.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,  
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when  
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to  
cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.  
These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable  
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized  
world, with directions for use in almost every language.  
They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas  
Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.  
Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the  
United States.  
25ap79 1w 52t

FREDERIC ALGAR,  
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-  
SION AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with New-  
papers, Books, Tracts, Ink, Presses,  
Papers, Correspondence, Letters, and any  
European Goods on London terms.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**  
Colonial Newspapers received at the office  
are regularly filed for the inspection of  
Advertisers and the Public.

## OAKLEY'S

## WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-  
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER and BUFF  
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
CLEANED WITH IT MAKE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 1d. EACH; and TINS,  
6d., 1s., 2s. 6d. and 4s. EACH.

## OAKLEY'S

## INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND POLISHING  
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH  
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

## OAKLEY'S

## SILVERSMITH'S SOAP

(IRON-MERCURIAL)  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-  
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6d. EACH.

## OAKLEY'S

## WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1 lb., 2 lb., 4 lb., 8 lb., and 15 lb. BOXES.

## JOHN OAKLEY &amp; SONS

EMERY, CARBIDE, BLACK LEAD, MILD  
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
17my79 1w 52t 17my80

## RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

Ilhlang-Ilhlang, Jockey Club, and other  
perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide  
celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,  
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice  
and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,  
Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,  
Violet and Rose powder, Aquadent for the  
Teeth, Aromatic Ointment, a Natural  
Air Purifier, &c., sold by all Perfumers  
and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—An Heraldic Rose,  
96, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24,  
Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Ita-  
liens, Paris.  
91my79 1w 52t

## Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.

THE WEAK MAKE STRONG,  
BY  
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.  
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,  
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,  
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other  
Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,  
and extensively used in the principal Hos-  
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases  
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as  
well as being a most agreeable and efficient  
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very  
strongly recommended to be taken instead  
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it im-  
ports immediate strength, assists diges-  
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be  
freely taken by total abstainers without any  
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating  
effects.

**DIRECTIONS.**—A Wine-glassful twice or  
three times a day. The Extract should be  
kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from  
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded  
upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-  
facturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,  
East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &  
Co., Hongkong.  
4ja79 1w 52t



SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

**CAUTION.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was  
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,  
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;  
which he regretted had been sworn to by  
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London  
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-  
scribe it largely, and mean no other than  
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.  
The public, therefore, are cautioned  
against using any other than  
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

## REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
system, restores the deranged functions,  
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-  
tions of the body, without creating any of  
those unpleasant results attending the use  
of opium. Old and young may take it at all  
hours and times when requisite. Thou-  
sands of persons testify to its marvellous  
good effects and wonderful cures, while  
medical men extol its virtues most exten-  
sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-  
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable  
remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for  
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-  
rests those too often fatal diseases—  
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar-  
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera  
and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cures short  
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations  
and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in  
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-  
ache, meningitis, &c.

**EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.**  
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-  
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.  
Davenport that he had received informa-  
tion to the effect that the only remedy of  
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—  
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-  
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne  
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,  
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly  
own my restoration to health, after eighteen  
months' severe suffering, and when other  
remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,  
reports (December 1865) that in nearly  
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS  
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,  
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of  
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.  
—"So strongly are we convinced of the  
immense value of this remedy, that we  
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of  
adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Jour-  
nal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.  
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-  
dyne; that it is always right to use his  
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

**CAUTION.**—None genuine without the  
words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the  
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical  
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—  
J. T. DAVENPORT,  
38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.  
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,  
and 11s.

9au79 1w 28t 91e80

## Intimations.

**BUGS, FLIES, MOTHS, BEETLES,**  
and all other insects are destroyed by  
KEATING'S INSOT POWDER,  
which is quite harmless to Domestic  
Animals.

In exterminating Bedbugs the success of  
this Powder is extraordinary, and no one  
need be troubled by those pests. It is  
perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEA-  
TING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious,  
and fail in giving satisfaction.

Sold by all Chemists in small bottles  
1/- & 2/- each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.**  
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in  
appearance and taste, furnishing a most  
agreeable method of administering the only  
certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THIRYD  
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild  
preparation, and is especially adapted for  
Children.

**TESTIMONIAL.**  
Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall, Gildersome,  
Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir, I think it nothing but my  
duty to inform you of the immense sale I  
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may  
justly say is enormous, and in every case  
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now  
in stock two bottles containing the Round  
Worms brought me during the



## For Sale

## CHRISTMAS STORES.

## MacEWEN, FRICKEL &amp; Co.,

BEG to call attention to the following New Supply of STORES, which they have Received

Ex "GORDON CASTLE,"

And Other Recent Arrivals.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, 4-lb., 5-lb. and 6-lb. each.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS.

Pure AMERICAN CANDIES.

Pure SCOTCH CANDIES.

DRAGEES, ALMONDS.

FANCY CHOCOLATES.

MARSH'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

NOUGATINES.

Crystallized METZ FRUITS.

New Designs in COCAQUES.

"CETWAYO'S HAT BOX."

"MARQUETTE'S JEWEL CASKET."

"GRANDMA'S BONNET BOX."

"EDWIN and ANGELINA."

&c., &c., &c.

SMYRNA FIGS.

Muscate BLOOM RAISINS.

JORDAN ALMONDS.

BRAZIL NUTS.

PECAN NUTS.

HICKORY NUTS.

Cooking and Table PRUNES.

Pudding RAISINS and CURRANTS.

Candied PEEL.

MINCEMEAT in 1-lb. tins.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

CARAWAY SEEDS.

SCHWITZER'S COCOATINA.

AMERICAN CREAM CHEESE.

SAP SAGE CHEESE.

LIMBURG CHEESE.

PINE APPLE CHEESE.

HAMTONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE.

WESTPHALIAN, BOLOGNA, OXFORD, and TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.

GAME PIES.

Potted MEATS.

Prime Yorkshire HAMS.

Prime Wiltshire BACON in tins & Canvases.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

OX-TONGUES in JELLY.

TRUFFLES.

CALIFORNIA ROLL BUTTER.

Cutting's Canned DESSERT FRUITS.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.

MILK BISCUITS.

ALPHABET BISCUITS.

OYSTER BISCUITS.

WAFER BISCUITS.

SODA BISCUITS.

First-class and Medium CHAMPAGNES, Pints and Quarts.

HOOK.

SAUTERNES.

OLIVET.

Fine Old Pale PORT, 1848.

SACONNE'S Pale Dry SHERRY.

Do. Amontillado SHERRY.

LA GRANDE MARQUE CHARTREUSE, Pints and Quarts.

MARASCHINO DE ZARA.

CURACAO.

Fine Old BOURBON WHISKY.

SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKIES.

BASS'S ALE Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, Pints and Quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT Bottled by E. & J. BUREE, Pints and Quarts.

Specialty Selected CIGARS.

Princess OHERROOTS.

Cavite OHERROOTS.

Princess CIGARS.

Cavite CIGARS.

Arocos CIGARS.

Vegueros CIGARS.

Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes of 100.

Choice No. 3 Melaig OHERROOTS.

Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

CHILDREN'S STORY BOOKS.

CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

NOVELS.

ATLAS.

HISTORIES.

DICTIONARIES.

OLLENDORFF'S METHOD for Learning FRENCH and SPANISH.

DR. AHN'S METHOD for Learning GERMAN and FRENCH.

ASHER'S MODEL BOOKS OF FOREIGN COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, GERMAN, FRENCH and SPANISH.

"NORTH CHINA HERALD" D. A. T. BLOOM for 1880.

New Season's PRESENT TEA, in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

Hongkong, December 15, 1879.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The Steamship "VENICE,"

P. RHOZE, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY Next, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, January 10, 1880. ja17

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The Steamship "SUZZ,"

EATON, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 10, 1880. ja17

## FOR AMOY.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA,"

Capt. TALBOT, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 10, 1880.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "GLENIFFER,"

Captain GIBSON, will be despatched as above on or about the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, January 10, 1880.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

## TUESDAY,

the 13th January, at Noon, at his Auction Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf, —

1 case Silvered Plate Glass 70 x 50 inch.

1 " " " 50 x 40 " "

1 " " " 48 x 36 " "

1 " " " 40 x 30 " "

1 " " " 30 x 22 " "

1 " " " 24 x 18 " "

4 Single and Double Perambulators.

An Invoice of Kerosine Table and Hand Lamps.

1 case Lampwick.

1 case Magenta Dyes in bottles.

White and Plain Colored Flannel.

Fancy Flannel, Serge, Trowsersings, Coatings, Tweeds, Turkish Towels, etc., etc.

2 cases Toilet Soap.

50 boxes Candles.

4 cases Hams.

10 cases Borden's Milk.

Morton's Assorted Stores.

4 cases Butter in tins.

15 cases Sardines.

4 cases Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits.

20 cases Safety Matches.

Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers, Cartridges, Glassware, Champagne, Whisky, Brandy, Beer, etc., etc.

Also,

1 Gold Hunting Watch, Keyless.

1 do. Open-faced do. do.

1 do. Patent Lever do. do.

2 Silver do. do.

A Quantity of Jewellery.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1880. ja13

## MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. TAKASAGO MARU, Capt. YOUNG, due here on or about the 19th instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan., at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 23rd January. No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.

" YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI.....Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

Cargo and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, January 10, 1880. ja24

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

PALMA, German barque, Capt. Binge.—Melchers & Co.

MOSES B. TOWER, American barkentine, Capt. C. Hall.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MIDDLESEX, British barque, Captain A. Walsh.—Borneo Company.

GARIBOLDI, American barque, Capt. T. J. Forbes.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PRINCE FREDERICK, British ship, Capt. John Olgue.—Vogel & Co.

KATIE FICKINGER, Amer. barkentine, Capt. Gilman.—Russell & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "ANOHISES,"

Captain C. JACKSON, will be despatched at 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 10, 1880. ja12

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10, Palatin, British steamer, 897, Parkes, Saigon Jan. 1, General.—ARNHOLD, KARREK & Co.

Jan. 10, Ningpo, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Shanghai Jan. 7, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Jan. 10, Anahies, British steamer, 1904, C. Jackson, Shanghai Dec. 31, via Foochow and Amoy, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Jan. 10, Fung-shin, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

Jan. 10, Marco Polo, German barque, from Whampoa.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10, Niigata Maru, for Kobe, &c. 10, Hector, for Amoy and Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

Hainan, for Hoihow.

Pamporo, for London.

Katie Fickinger, for San Francisco.

Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Ningpo, from Shanghai, Messrs King and Fraser, and 63 Chinese.

Per Anahies, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Betts and family.

Per Palatin, from Saigon, 362 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Niigata Maru, for Kobe, &c., Mr. W. L. Todd, and 6 Steerage.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Ningpo reports: First part light variable winds, thence to port strong breeze with cloudy weather.

The British steamer Anahies reports: Strong monsoon throughout.

## CARGO.

Per British barque Echo, sailed 6th January.—For New York, 1,250 pkcs. Fire Crackers, 1,609 rolls Matting, 2,000 boxes Cassia, 135 boxes Essential Oil, 100 boxes Gallnuts, 61 bales Hides, and 17 bales Sundries.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUEZ, AND LONDON.—

Per Anahies, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 12th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—

Per Kwangtung, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 12th inst.

For JAPAN via KOBE.—

Per Takasago Maru, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 23rd inst. (Contract Rates.)

## MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet Kaiser-i-Hind will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Peiho will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India (via Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

## HOURS FOR CLOSING

## THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day of Departure.—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.

5.30 P.M.—Post Office closes till 8 P.M., except the Night Box, which is always open out of Office hours.

8 P.M.—Post Office opens.

9 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

10 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

10.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

10.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.

10.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

## Quotations.

[HONGKONG, January 10.]

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...\$70

" Old " cash...54

" New Benares, cash...54

" Old " cash...52

" New Malwa, credit...710

" Allowance Taols...—

" Old Malwa, credit...770

" Allowance Taols...—

## Exchange.

Bank, Wire...3/9

" Demand...3/9

" 30 days' sight...3/9 3/10

" 4 months' sight...3/10

Credit, 4...3/10

Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/10

India, Wire...226

" demand...226

Shanghai, demand...73

" 80 days' sight...74

Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine...27.80

Sovereigns...5.23



## SUPREME COURT.

(Before the Full Court.)

## IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO THE STATUS OF THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

REGINA V. C. V. CREAGH, ESQ., ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE, HONGKONG.

Saturday, Jan. 10.

These Lordships gave final judgment to-day in the case heard in *Camera* on Wednesday, in which Ban Hop, the Opium Farmer, applied for a mandamus directing the Acting Police Magistrate to issue a warrant to search the steamship *Anadyr*, (belonging to the Messageries Maritimes) for opium.

The Hon. the Acting Police Judge (J. J. Francis, Esq.) said:—

1. Under the provisions of the opium ordinances 1858 and 1879, Mr. Ban Hop is the grantee, in consideration of very heavy monthly payments into the Colonial Treasury, of the exclusive privilege of preparing and selling prepared opium within this colony and of exporting from the Colony prepared opium.

2. For the better protection of the Monopolist and to enable him to enforce his rights it is forbidden by Section 8 of Ordinance 2 of 1858, for any person to "bring into this Colony or the waters thereof, or—except in cases to which Section vii. applies—have in his possession or custody within the same any prepared opium"; and power is given the Police Magistrate by Section 9 of Ordinance 2 of 1858, on lawful evidence being laid before him, to issue his warrant authorizing a search in any house, place or vessel within this Colony or the waters thereof for prepared opium introduced into the Colony without the license of the Opium Farmer and in violation of the provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance 2 of 1858.

3. The present Opium Farmer having received information that 22 piculs of prepared opium had been brought into this harbour from Shanghai in the steamship *Anadyr*, and that the opium in question was on board the said steamer in our waters, applied on the 6th instant to one of the Police Magistrates for a search warrant under the provisions of the ordinance in question.

4. As appears by the affidavit of Ng Mun Kwan filed in support of the present motion the Acting Magistrate refused to grant the warrant asked for on the ground that the steamship *Anadyr* was a French Mail steamer and was therefore entitled to the status and to all the privileges of a man-of-war, and that he had therefore no jurisdiction over her.

5. The Acting Police Magistrate has, moreover, informed the Court that on the evidence laid before him by the Opium Farmer he would have immediately granted a search warrant in the case of any ordinary trading steamer, and that he refused the warrant solely on the grounds of his supposed want of jurisdiction over the steamer *Anadyr*.

6. Application is now made to this Court by Mr. Ng Achoy as Counsel for the Opium Farmer for a rule absolute in the first instance for a writ of mandamus addressed to the Police Magistrate commanding him to issue a search warrant in respect of the 22 piculs of prepared opium said to be on board of the steamer *Anadyr*.

7. The first application made to the Court in this matter was on an *ex parte* motion by Mr. Ng Choy as Counsel for the Opium Farmer, for a Rule Nisi addressed to the Police Magistrate calling on him to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue commanding him to issue the search warrant prayed for.

8. The affidavits (two) filed in support of this motion showed a *prima facie* case for the issue of a rule nisi, but they also disclosed facts which showed the case to be one of great urgency, needing prompt action.

9. Leave was therefore given the Opium Farmer to turn his motion into one for a rule absolute in the first instance; he was directed however to serve that motion on the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, the Hon'ble the Acting Attorney General, the Crown Solicitor, and on the Police Magistrate, and he had permission to bring on his motion at an hour's notice or thereabouts.

10. Notice was ordered to be given to the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor for the reasons and following the precedent given by the learned Judge of the Admiralty Division of the High Court in England in the recent case of the *Parlement Belge*.

11. On the hearing the Attorney General appeared to show cause on behalf of the Crown and, following the example of the Attorney General of England in that case, he filed a protest in which he set out as follows:—(Document read).—

"The Acting Attorney General under protest on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen gives the Court to understand and be informed as follows:—

(a) The French Mail steamer *Anadyr*, at present lying in the Harbour is one of the mail packets running between Hongkong and Marseilles, and is one of the packets mentioned in Article V of the Postal Convention between England and France of the 24th September 1856, which is published in the Hongkong Government Gazette of 28th December 1872 to which the Acting Attorney General craves leave to refer.

(b) The Acting Attorney General also informs the Court that the said steamship *Anadyr* is subsidized by the French Government under the said article 5 of the said Convention.

(c) The French mail steamer *Anadyr* is now engaged carrying the public mails under the said convention between and for the Post Offices of Great Britain and France.

(d) The Acting Attorney General under protest says that this Honorable Court has no jurisdiction to entertain this motion for a mandamus, and that the Complainant cannot prosecute the same therein.

(e) The Acting Attorney General under protest as aforesaid gives the Court to understand and be informed herein that he does not admit that there is any prepared opium in the said steamer *Anadyr* as alleged in the affidavit of Mr. Ng Mun Kwan.

(f) Wherefore the Acting Attorney General on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen prays the Court to dismiss the motion with costs to the Acting Attorney General on behalf of Her Majesty of and incident to this application."

12. This was not as it seems to me strictly speaking correct, as in this Court there is and can be no appearance under protest—a practice confined to the Courts under the influence of the Civil Law. The paper filed, however, may be taken as a summary in writing of the reasons urged by the Acting Attorney General in shewing cause against the issue of a Mandamus, and of the grounds on which he justifies the refusal of

the Magistrate to grant a search warrant in this case.

13. It is not contended that the Opium Farmer in coming to this Court or in the form of his application has misemployed his remedy. The Ordinance 2 of 1858 confers a certain power on the Magistrate, and creates a corresponding right in the Opium Farmer, in his own interests and in the interests of the general revenue of the Colony, to have that power brought into play on a fitting occasion. The Police Magistrate has refused to exercise that power, giving his reasons for his refusal, and the Opium Farmer has no other means of enforcing his rights and protecting the interests which he says are imperilled by the act of the Master and Owners of the steamship *Anadyr* in bringing prepared opium into the Colony without his license, than by applying to this Court for a Writ of Mandamus.

All the elements exist in this case which authorize the application for the Prerogative Writ in question. There is a public duty imposed on the Magistrate; a right in the present applicant to claim the performance of that duty; a distinct application to the Magistrate to act, and a distinct refusal on his part for reasons assigned. There is no other remedy open to the Opium Farmer for the alleged wrong done him by the Magistrate's refusal. There is therefore a proper case for an application for a Mandamus. There is no question here of whether there is or is not prepared opium on board the *Anadyr* in fact, or whether its being there, if any is there, is or is not justifiable. The question now is simply, has the Opium Farmer a right or not to have a search instituted for opium believed, on reasonable grounds, to be in the *Anadyr* and to be there in breach of the Ordinance?

14. The only question therefore for the Court is simply this:—Was the Magistrate right or wrong in the conclusion at which he arrived and on which he based his refusal to grant a search warrant—that conclusion being that the steamship *Anadyr* is entitled to the status and privileges of a man-of-war and is, therefore, exempt by law from his jurisdiction? If, in point of law the *Anadyr* is entitled to the status and privileges of a man-of-war in this port, then the Magistrate was right in his conclusion that he had no jurisdiction, and the Rule must be refused. If, on the other hand, she is not so entitled in point of law, she is subject to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and the Rule must go, because the right of the Opium Farmer to the warrant he asks for is, under the circumstances, otherwise clear.

15. The Acting Attorney General on behalf of the Crown puts in a Convention between the Governments of England and France, dated the 24th September 1856, published in the Hongkong Government Gazette of November 1872, by the 6th clause of which it is agreed between the high contracting parties that—

"When the packets employed by the British Post Office or by the French Post Office in execution of Articles I and II of the present Convention are national vessels, the property of Government, or vessels chartered or subsidized by Government, they shall be considered and treated as vessels of war, in the ports of the two countries at which they regularly or occasionally touch, and be there entitled to the same honours and privileges."

"These packets shall be exempted in the said ports, as well upon their entrance as upon their departure, from all tonnage, navigation, and port dues; excepting, however, the vessels freighted or subsidized by Government, which must pay such dues in those ports where they are levied on behalf of corporations, private companies, or individuals."

"They shall not on any account be diverted from their special duty, or be liable to detention, embargo, or arrest of Prince."

16. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. 1 and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

17. It is admitted that the *Anadyr* is not a "national vessel" entitled under the ordinary rules of International Law and therefore in the view of the Common Law to the privilege of exemption from the Jurisdiction of the Courts of this Colony, and that unless she is within the Convention she is not privileged. It is sworn to in the affidavits before us that she is the property of a private trading company and not of the French Republic, and that statement has not been and I believe cannot be denied.

18. The Court has therefore to interpret the Convention and to say if the *Anadyr* is or is not within the terms of it, the applicant in this case contending as against the Crown that she is not. It is however further contended on behalf of the Opium Farmer that, even if the *Anadyr* is within the terms of the Convention and entitled by Treaty between England and France to have accorded to her in all English ports the status and privileges of a man-of-war, no legislative sanction has been given to the terms of that Convention, and that "it is not competent to the Crown, without the authority of Parliament, to clothe such a vessel with the immunity of a foreign ship-of-war so as to deprive a British subject" of any rights he may have against her, or to oust the Courts of this Colony of the Jurisdiction they would have over her, while within colonial waters. In support of this contention Mr. Ng Choy cites the very important judgment of Sir Robert Phillimore, in the recent case of the *Parlement Belge* (L. R. Reports, P.D. vol. iv., p. 144.)

19. In reply the Acting Attorney General submits that, however applicable that case may be in England, it does not apply in a Colony, where the power of the Crown is far greater than in England; and, secondly, that in the case of the *Parlement Belge*, a case in the Admiralty Division of the High Court arising out of a collision, there was a manifest injury done to a British subject, for which redress was being sought, and that in this case the applicant, the Opium Farmer, has suffered and can suffer no loss, as the opium said to be on board is simply in transit through the port and is not to be landed here.

20. To deal with this latter point first—I am of opinion, after careful consideration of the Opium Ordinances, that the Opium Farmer has a right to prevent the entrance into the Colony or the waters thereof of prepared opium for any purpose whatsoever and to demand payment to him of a fee for any reason he thinks fit to permit that importation in any particular case. I am also of opinion that where there are reasonable grounds for believing that that right has been infringed, he is entitled to a search warrant and to have the opium seized and confiscated to his use if found. If a claim to bring prepared opium into the waters of the Colony without the sanction of the Opium Farmer and without his knowledge, under the alleged right to free transit, were admitted, it would I am afraid be very difficult for him to prevent that right being made use of

for the purposes of smuggling in the Colony, and it seems to me from the way the ordinance is framed that the Legislature foresaw the difficulty and provided against it by the insertion of clauses 8 and 9 of Ordinance 2 of 1858; which in the recent revision of the Opium Ordinances have been allowed to stand.

21. He having this right, conferred on him by a special Act of the Legislature of Her Majesty, approved of and sanctioned by Her Majesty, comes to this Court for its aid to enable him to enforce that right, and the Court is in my opinion absolutely bound to lend its aid unless some other act of the law-making power has taken away the right or interposed some barrier to its exercise in this particular case.

22. Has there been any such law? The A. A. General says that he can produce no Act of Parliament, Ordinance of the Legislative Council, or order of H. M. in Council giving the force of law to the provisions of the Postal Convention of 1856, or in any way depriving this Court of its Jurisdiction over, and any British subject of his ordinary rights against the vessels of the Messageries Maritimes, which are admittedly not national vessels but the vessels of a private trading company.

23. The case of the *Parlement Belge* although, I think, a binding authority on the Vice Admiralty Court of this Colony, is not in my opinion a binding authority on this Court sitting in the exercise of its plenary Jurisdiction at Common Law. It is a Judgment of a Court of equal but not of superior Jurisdiction.

24. I do not think I should be bound by it, if I did not agree with it, but, so far from disagreeing with the views therein expressed I adopt every word of the very able judgment of the learned Judge of the Admiralty Division. I fully concur in the grounds and reason of his decision, and I hold that a right once conferred on a British subject by an Act of Legislature cannot be taken away or derogated from by any act or agreement of the Executive Government whatsoever, but only by an Act of the same or of some other Legislature having equal or superior authority.

25. The same principle applies in the Colonies. The distinction between Legislative and Executive Functions is maintained in all its integrity, although the machinery is somewhat different, and even where the Executive and the Legislative authority is vested in one and the same person or body, the distinction is still habitually drawn between the acts of that body or of that person in the one capacity and the other.

26. The Treaty-making power of the Crown is vested by law in Her Majesty in person, Her Legislative Authority in this Colony is exercised by her either through His Excellency the Governor in his Legislative Council or by Her Majesty herself "by and with the advice and consent of the Imperial Parliament" or "by and with the advice of the Privy Council" and not by herself in person. (See Charter) In the exercise of her Treaty-making power she has entered into an agreement to confer certain privileges on certain French mail steamers. So far as the executive officers of the Government are concerned, Her Majesty's orders to give effect to that Convention are binding and obligatory on them as between them and their sovereign. But as regards the bulk of the subject matter of the Convention, the agreement is still *in fieri*, and no steps have as yet been taken by the Crown to obtain a legislative declaration sanctioning that agreement and making of its terms a law binding on all Courts and subjects.

27. This being the state of the Law on the question we are absolutely bound in this Court, when properly applied to, to declare that law, and give the fullest effect to the rights it confers. We would be failing in our duty to the Crown whose Ministers we are for the administration of the law, if we failed, even against the Crown itself, to give effect to the rights of the meaneast subject of the realm.

28. This question of the validity and binding effect of the Convention in point of law having been raised I have thought it right to express an opinion on it, but I am of opinion that this Rule might well be made absolute on other grounds.

29. I do not think the *Anadyr* is within the terms of the Convention. The privileges conferred by the 6th Section are confined to vessels coming within the description of the vessels mentioned in Clauses I. and II. of the Convention. The vessels mentioned in the first clause are the packets running between Dover and Calais and carrying the mails between Great Britain and France, and the vessels mentioned in the second clause are any packets to be thereafter employed by either Government in carrying mails between the two countries Great Britain and France. The clauses read thus:—

I. "There shall be a regular exchange of letters, newspapers and printed papers of all kinds, between the Post Office of Great Britain and the Post Office of France, by means of two lines of steam-packets which shall continue to be maintained or subsidized, the one by the British Government, and the other by the French Government, on the line between Dover and Calais. The British Post Office and the French Post Office shall regulate, by mutual consent, and in accordance with the well-understood interest of the two countries, the days and hours of departure and arrival of the above-mentioned packets."

II. "Independently of the correspondence which shall be exchanged between the Post Offices of the two countries by the routes pointed out in the preceding Article, those Offices may mutually forward from one to the other letters, newspapers, and printed papers of all kinds, by the several routes hereinafter enumerated:—

"1. By the packets which the British Government and the French Government may respectively think it right to maintain, to freight, or to subsidize, for the conveyance of correspondence."

"2. By merchant ships plying between the British and the French ports."

30. As appears by an Affidavit of Edmund Sharp, filed by the Acting Attorney General in support of his protest, this vessel trades between Marseilles and Shanghai and carries mails to and from Europe and the East. She carries English mails and French mails; but does she carry mails between France and Great Britain? No.

31. I am clearly of opinion that the Messageries Maritimes vessels trading between Marseilles and the East, although mail steamers, subsidized by the French Government, and performing important and valuable services entitling them to every consideration, are not within the terms of the Convention of 1856.

32. I doubt very much, if they are carrying mails under that Convention at all. I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that since the date of that Convention a complete re-

volution in postal matters has been effected, and that they are now regulated by the Conventions of Bern of 1874 and of Paris of 1876.

33. It is noteworthy that in these conventions to which all the nations of the world may be said to be parties there are no stipulations whatever for any special privileges for mail steamers.

34. In conclusion I think this Rule must go. The doubt raised by the Magistrate as to his power to issue the warrant in question has been resolved in favour of his Jurisdiction. He refused to grant the warrant on that one ground only. The order of this Court must therefore be that a rule absolute be granted the applicant, for a prerogative Writ of Mandamus commanding the Magistrate to issue a search warrant in respect of the 22 piculs of prepared opium said to be on board of the steamer *Anadyr*.

35. I may add, I fully concur with my Lord in thinking this argument should be heard *in camera*. To have heard it in public would have been to have given the parties concerned ample time and notice to remove the contraband goods from the vessel, assuming of course that there were any such.

The Chief Justice then said: After the hearing of the application of Mr. Ban Hop, the Opium Farmer, for the mandamus, which concluded at about 5 p.m. on the 6th of January instant, Mr. Justice Francis and I then concurred in the decision which he has just now stated, that a rule absolute for mandamus should issue directing the Police Magistrate to issue his warrant to search the steamship *Anadyr* for prepared opium. It was not possible that we could then properly discuss the questions raised, and we stated that, contenting ourselves with then giving the decision merely, we would, as soon as conveniently practicable, state some of the grounds on which we had arrived at the conclusion. I had made some progress in a statement of the case on the following morning, the 7th, when Mr. Justice Francis bade me his judgment, almost identical with what he has now read. He and I entirely agree in holding it to be obligatory on us to grant the writ of mandamus. In the main I so much agree in the grounds on which Mr. Justice Francis has supported our joint conclusion that I have abandoned my intention to write any statement of the case. Mr. Justice Francis has stated all facts necessary to be stated. As to his arguments I entirely concur in most of them, and my views as to the rest differ so little from his that I abstain from travelling over the same ground. Referring to the Postal Convention and Ordinances and facts and circumstances as they have been stated, I will confine myself to some salient considerations arising out of this large subject.

1. It was assumed by the Police Magistrate, and assented to by the learned Acting Attorney General, that if prepared opium were shown to a reasonable presumption to have been brought from any other port into this harbour in any ordinary ship, a warrant to search the ship and to seize the opium on board would legally be demandable as of right by the Opium Farmer under the Ordinances for the protection of the opium revenue. On the other hand it is not necessary to dispute the rule that a *bona fide* foreign ship of war coming into this harbour with prepared opium on board is not liable to be searched, however much it may be contrary to the comity of nations for her commander to sanction smuggling or breach of our ordinances.

2. The ones in the inquiry before us lie on the Attorney General to prove that the *Anadyr* belongs to the privileged class of vessels with foreign vessels of war within article 5 of the Convention, more especially since, as appears by the affidavit before us, she is now carrying merchandise. I use the words of Sir R. Phillimore in the *Parlement Belge*, L. R. 4, Prob. D. 146. I am of opinion that there is no protection for the *Anadyr* except by the Postal Convention, which it must be admitted it terms gives her if, or when, within its definition, the privileges of a ship of war. Freedom from arrest of, and right to search for contraband goods, in a foreign ship of war, stand on the same principle. The former carries the principle further, but it was held to apply to a mail vessel, under a like convention being in English waters, the actual property of the Belgic Government and offered by Belgic officers in the case of the *Parlement Belge*. Then under like circumstances, with the additional circumstance that the *Anadyr* is not the property of the French Government and is, also, to be exempt being a vessel belonging to private persons only because she is said to be subsidized by the French Government, how can she be brought under the Convention? I can draw no distinction excluding the *Anadyr* from the principle of the decision of that very eminent Judge and International Jurist Sir R. Phillimore, whose conclusions I do not now for the first time follow.

3. But assuming, as before stated, that the onus lies on the Attorney General to prove that this vessel is within the Convention as a vessel subsidized by the French Government, there is no evidence of such subsidy of this particular vessel. Some subvention between the French Government and the Messageries Maritimes may be presumed to exist; but it is not shown, it is not proved that this particular vessel is subsidized or that the subsidy is not a great annual sum for the general carriage of mails in any vessel which the Company may choose to provide; in other words that it is one subsidy to the Company for agreeable services to be performed by any suitable vessels which the Company may choose to employ. Could not the Company stop, in this port, the *Anadyr* from going west, and put on any other suitable French vessel for the service? If this be so it could not be contended that the identical vessel the *Anadyr* is subsidized within the meaning of article 5 of the Convention.

4.—Again testing this case by the *Parlement Belge* the treaty powers of the Crown were there discussed by the eminent Judge the tendency of whose opinions is manifestly from his judgments and writings, to uphold the prerogative to the fullest extent. It is in the case of the *Parlement Belge*— "If the Crown had power, without the Authority of Parliament, by its prerogative to order that the *Parlement Belge* should be entitled to all the privileges of a ship of war, then the warrant which is prayed for against her as a wrongdoer on account of the collision cannot stand and the right of the subject but for the order unquestionable to recover damages for the injuries done to him by

her is extinguished. This is a use of the treaty-making prerogative of the Crown which I believe to be without precedent and in principle contrary to the laws of the constitution. Let me consider to what consequences it leads. If the Crown without the authority of parliament may by process of diplomacy shelter a foreigner from the action of one of Her Majesty's subjects who has suffered injury at his hands, I do not see why it might not also give a like privilege of immunity to a number of foreign individuals. The law of this country has indeed incorporated those portions of international law which give immunity and privileges to foreign ships of war and foreign ambassadors; but I do not think that it has therefore given the Crown authority to clothe with this immunity foreign vessels which are really not vessels of war or foreign persons who are not really ambassadors." (L. R. 4, P. D. 144). And he held distinctly that no treaty or convention made by the Crown would be effectual to curtail the rights of any subject within England without an Act of Parliament sanctioning and enforcing such prerogative curtailment by the treaty of prerogative rights on the subject. The argument is on this point exhausted in the Report and in the cases and treatises referred to in it. I conclude therefore that this Convention not having been sanctioned by Act of Parliament is in so far as it affects the private rights and remedies of English subjects incapable of being carried into effect in England unless and until the decision in the *Parlement Belge* shall be reversed or varied. The case affirms no new law, it puts the old law deducible from the older cases in a more clear light—international law which in this cosmopolitan harbour I have repeatedly had to consider and to declare, especially in the case of a trading steamer from Annam claimed to belong to the King of Annam.

5. But it is said admitting this to be so in England, the law is different in Hongkong. This distinction was drawn by Sir John Colclough, Attorney General, Sir G. Jessel, Solicitor General, and Mr. Bowen, as Counsel for the Crown, in the *Kwok Aing case*, L. R. 5 P. C. 193. They said "This (Hongkong) is a Crown Colony and the Queen can give any powers." Lord Justice Mellish interposed and said,—"She (the Queen) cannot give a power which deprives English subjects of their rights." On the authority of this dictum of Lord Justice Mellish expressed in the Privy Council, whose conclusions are absolutely binding on this Court, and on other authority, I am bound to hold that the Queen cannot by treaty merely deprive this opium farmer of the right given to him by the ordinance of searching every ship bringing prepared opium into this harbour, but that an Act of Parliament naming giving force to the treaty here or at least an order of the Queen in Council is necessary to take away the right, neither of which is suggested to exist. In the *Kwok Aing case*, as reported in L. R. 5 P. C. 170, it appeared that Ordinance N. 2 of 1870 was passed in this colony to carry into effect a treaty with China, and this Court having decided that for reasons too long to be here repeated the treaty had terminated, the necessity of an ordinance to give new effect to the new treaty within the colony was held to be so absolute that a declaratory ordinance was passed. The dictum of Lord Justice Mellish and the practice in this colony concur in affirming that no treaty by the Queen with a foreign Power can affect the rights and privileges of the Queen's subjects within Hongkong except under the sanction of an Act of Parliament or of a local ordinance or probably an order of the Queen in Council; and the learned Attorney General admitted he could produce neither. Therefore for the purpose of this decision there is neither.

6. I may here state that I find that in 1872 the highest non-judicial opinion in England was that where a vessel is not within the terms of the convention and not national property but merely chartered or subsidized by a foreign government for the Postal Service, she has no claim to exemption whatever, and that such exemption is a privilege of so high a character that it should be conceded only on clear proof of the vessel being either national property or an aidized or chartered for the postal service by the French Government, and that it is not the mere leave or license of the government granted to a vessel to carry letters or other postal communications which will entitle the vessel to the privileges given under the 5th article of the convention. It seems to me that there is absolutely no such clear proof as this opinion requires that the *Anadyr* comes within the privileges conferred by art. 5.

7.—So far is this clear proof from having been adduced that there is no evidence whatever to the effect. If one may conjecture, the probability is that the contract between the Messageries Company and the French Government is of the same character with the contract between our Government and the P. & O. Coy. That contract in no way subsidizes any particular vessels, but it gives one entire subsidy of £360,000 a year for the entire service and leaves it to the P. & O. Company to employ any fit vessels so that they may perform the service, with a power to the Crown to declare any such vessels unfit. It seems to me most probable that every contract between the French Government and the Messageries Maritimes Company must be similar in form to this contract and that presumably there is no specific vessel, (the *Anadyr*, for instance) that is expressly subsidized, and therefore that the *Anadyr* does not come within the privilege of Art. 5 of the Convention.

8. It seems to be probable that the effort to effect a more satisfactory arrangement in 1872 was not persisted in because the Treaty for a general Postal Union had then begun to be considered and it was probably thought that the Convention of 1856 might be, but in fact it was not, merged in it. It is to be lamented that the difficulties were not disposed of by the Convention of Paris of June 1878. However these difficulties remain unsolved.

9. But assume for a moment that this vessel was the vessel of a private Company duly subsidized and that she is therefore to be treated as a man of war in every respect within the Post Offices of the two countries, it seems to me that under Article 2 she is only within the Convention when she is carrying correspondence, "between the Post Offices of the two countries"—i.e. between a Post Office under the English Crown and a Post Office within French territory; but the evidence is that the *Anadyr* was when she reached Hongkong returning from and was on a voyage beyond the protection of the Treaty, a voyage to and from Shanghai in China, neither

a French nor an English port, and she is not employed in execution of Art. 1 or 2, and therefore she made a vessel of war under Art. 5, and she was liable to be dealt with as an ordinary vessel subject to search, at least until the British Post Office should have restored her to its protection by putting the mails on board of her, which had not been done at 6 o'clock p.m., when we made the order, nor for several hours afterwards. Assuming that the vessel had lost her status by going to Shanghai the onus lay on the Attorney General to show that it had been absolutely restored to her at the time when the search warrant was issued, but as to this no evidence was offered.

10. Whatever character she sustained the *Anadyr* must be assumed to be covering a breach of a fiscal ordinance, that is covering smuggling, which is contrary to the comity of Nations, and an abuse of international immunities.

11. Having come to this logical conclusion, that the Opium Farmer has the right of search, this Court must so decide, it can allow no considerations, even that the consequence of its deciding according to its conclusion would be war, to stay its judgment. There are judgments of Lord Stowell to that effect. Still less can it yield to any less serious influences.

12. But when this Court has given its decision and issued its writ it is not concerned with what may be done afterwards. A delicate discretion, guided in part by discretion as distinguished from hard legal decision, may then rest with the Executive, which, it is the duty of this Court to presume, will be duly exercised. Here the duty of this Court ends.

13. Unless the Convention shall be put an end to under art. 37 or unless an ordinance be passed co-extensive with the treaty, I do not see how most serious difficulties and dilemmas may not frequently crop up under the circumstances as they now exist.

In conclusion I think it proper to explain why this application was heard with closed doors; it is legally called a hearing *in camera*. The Court has the right, it is its duty thus to hear any application on the rare occasion when publicity would lead to frustrate the very object of the hearing. Every application for a search warrant requires secrecy lest if publicly heard the thief or smuggler might know of it and put away the things sought to be searched for before the warrant could be put in force. We presumed that the application to the Magistrate had been privately made in this case. There was the same reason for privacy in the application to this Court for a Mandamus to the Magistrate to issue the Search Warrant. So long as that account and notwithstanding the importance of the questions involved, which would induce the Court to have publicly heard it, it was thought proper that the application should be heard in private. There are occasions known to the Judges from their long experience as to when such hearings in private are proper. The Judges on their serious responsibility decide on the rare occasions when it is necessary to hear such applications in private. There have been many such cases in England. I will remember one which was much talked of. A plaintiff raised serious and scandalous questions of a family nature in a suit against a noble lord and his family. The defendants asked that the case might be heard in private, and the Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Stuart heard the case in private in the presence of the parties and their Counsel and Attorneys only. Mr. Mellish (now Vice-Chancellor) for the plaintiff vehemently protested but without avail, and the case was after such hearing decided and sustained. I mean, as long as I sit on this Bench, to continue to exercise the discretion vested in me by law to hear a case *in camera* whenever the ends of justice appear to me to require it, in order to disregard of all obloquy to which it may expose me.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Saturday, Jan. 10.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.  
John McRish, 21, seaman, unemployed, was charged by P. O. 74 with being drunk and incapable in the public streets yesterday.

Defendant admitted the charge and was fined \$1, in default, he was ordered to undergo two days' imprisonment.

A TRIO OF YOUNG RASCALS.  
Fo Anu, 16, Chin Ahn 12, and Lau Ching Pak, 14, were found guilty on evidence of being in unlawful possession of 6 iron bolts on the 9th inst.

His Worship sentenced the first defendant to four weeks' imprisonment, two periods of ten days to be in solitary confinement, the remainder with hard labor; the second defendant to four days' solitary confinement, and the third defendant to ten days' solitary confinement.

This wise man hath said that the Press, Pulpit, and Pethicoat are the three ruling powers. And we manage to live under the ministrations of all three.

ATMOSPHERIC air is so heavy that its weight upon the body is 15lb. to the square inch. People can understand now why it is so hard to raise the wind.

A SEVENTH YEAR novelist, describing his heroine who "always kept modestly in the background," was horrified to find it recorded in print that she "always kept modestly in the background."

Just four years before the Queen's birth there had appeared anonymously the story called "Waverley," or "The Sixty Years' Sin." Let us put the two stories—the Queen's real sixty and the somewhat elastic "sixty," in the novel—together, and what a wonderful gap in the history of England is bridged over! We are marching on Carlisle with the Pretender, or charging with the bloody Cumberland at Culloden, or standing in the great crowd on Tower Hill whilst the head of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, is struck from the traitor's shoulders. What a change between the England of 1745 and the England of 1879! And yet two lives will cover the whole period. On that May day when the little Princess Victoria was ushered into the world, there was an old man living in pain and madness and absolute retirement at Windsor Castle who was a boy of seven in the "Forty-five," and who reigned over England for just as many years as Queen Victoria has lived. I do not know if the little girl was ever taken to Windsor and placed in her grandfather's arms. I am inclined to think not; but it is not a little interesting to reflect upon the fact that these two lives cover so large and memorable a space in the history of our own country.—*Lords Mercury.*



## THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Marine," "Pistol," &c. No such restriction applies to the light. All solutions should be sent to *Editor, China Mail Office*, by noon, on the Saturday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$15 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by Lady Day; and \$5 to the second. Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week. The successful names will also be published.

## ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. XII.—2ND SERIES.

Competition.	Examination.
C	crease
O	ox
M	malaria
P	poem
E	Eloi
T	temptation
I	Iona
T	torment
I	I.N.B.I.
O	obolo
N	nun

Correct answers have been received from "Jack & Jill," "Globules," and "Xelando" (Canton).

NOTE.—In future, the time for receiving answers has been extended to Saturday, at noon, to suit the convenience of competitors out of the Colony.

## ACROSTIC XIII.—2ND SERIES.

My first and my second are often combined,  
We each may be soldier or sailor;  
My first you may often on horseback will find,  
Tho' my second may ride like a tailor.

1.  
A sea-king bold in very truth am I,  
As o'er the boundless deep as lord I fly.

2.  
A brave Queen led our people 'gainst the foe,  
And died the death—now many a year ago.

3.  
When the poor wretch no more his part can play,  
They kick him out and let him go his way.

4.  
He found domestic living rather slow,  
So sought the field and drew the hunter's bow.

5.  
If ever I with numbers find my way  
A minimizing game I always play,  
Except when infinite I represent;  
And if in writing books my aid is lent  
Or scribbling letters, names, your hand you try,  
Why, all I have to say, is, "Mind your eye!"

6.  
The source of human progress in this age,  
And every other also, say the sage.

7.  
The motto of a careful man  
Who seeks to work out any plan.

8.  
An old King of Judah, not killed by the sword,  
Who "did what was right in the sight of the Lord."

9.  
If used as adjective, to be despised:  
A noun, —by cautious men most highly prized.

10.  
Sometimes a tiger, pony, horse, canary—  
A parrot, baby, cat, or brain hairy.

YORICK.

## DO THEY "DO THINGS BETTER" IN AMERICA?

There is a curious craving in the United States for social notoriety. Most people are satisfied with records in the public Press of the three leading events of their career, the date of birth, of marriage, and of death. Not so the Yankee. In the matter of matrimonial arrangements the American newspapers have shown themselves capable of rising to the level of the public taste. The movements of the racy boy who leads us in silk chains are minutely recorded for the purpose of cooking two tender hearts till its sudden extinguishment by a fracture of the seventh commandment. As an example, take the following from the *New York Daily Sun*:

NATHAN—BACH.—Benjamin Nathan, of New York, to Henrietta Bach, of Sheepshead Bay, L.I., June 15.

BALDWIN—SKILLER.—On Thursday, June 19, at Christ Church, Sparkill, N.Y., by the Rev. J. M. Walt, Henry S. Baldwin, of Brooklyn, to Sophia D., daughter of William Skiller, of Nyack. No cards.

HEIM.—In the City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1878, by the hon. John R. Brady, a Justice of the Supreme Court, Marcus Heim from Elizabeth Heim. Cause adultery.

If all this information is volunteered with reference to the marriage tie, from the first true-lover's knot to its final severance by a Justice of the Supreme Court, we cannot see, in a land of spiritualists, why equally see, in a land of spiritualists, why equally interesting information should not be vouchsafed concerning the last and most unalterable act of a citizen's career. Why, after chronicling the decease of some capitalist, should we not be told? "Since Colonel Fink's decease our spiritualist reporter has interviewed him twice. The gallant colonel complains that he is considerably less comfortable than he was in his mansion in Fifth Avenue. Wants his tongue moistened. He was constitutionally thirsty when amongst us, and, as habits are not changed in a twinkling, we guess having his slings and cocktails cut off riles him some."

## H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT EASTWELL PARK.

A long, broad, handsomely-proportioned room, recalling in some slight degree Lady Riversham's delightful morning-room at Duncombe Park burnt down last spring—an undeniably elegant room, with imposing columns and a bookish air, as if of the library of a citizen of the world, who lived as much by the side of his books as inside them. Between the columns at either end is an open space partly occupied by two grand pianofortes, one by Broadwood and one by a Russian maker. These instruments explain the use to which the old library of the Finch-Hattons has been applied by its present tenants, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. It is as a music-room that it is employed at the present moment, and by performers of no inferior rank. The Duke of Edinburgh himself, who is playing on a fine old violin, could hold his own in any orchestra; and the hands on the two grand pianofortes are also well skilled. The Duchess is an excellent performer; so are Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Baroness Kunitz, and Lady Harriet Grimston. And the little family party makes a picture such as De Hooghe, Mieris, or Jordane would have loved to paint—the square-shouldered blue-eyed cavalier, the fair young wife, and the guests participating in the temperate and decorous merrymaking.

Music is well known to be the form to which the artistic instinct of the English Royal Family asserts itself in the case of the Duke of Edinburgh, who is less addicted than the Prince of Wales to the sports of the field. There is capital shooting attached to Eastwell—not far from Ashford a hundred cock-pheasants may be counted in a field on a sunny afternoon—and the Duke gives a few shooting-parties in the course of the season, but he never indulges in that most popular of English sports, the pursuit of the fox. There is no want of opportunity near Eastwell, for Lord Guilford's pack hunt within easy distance; and if home-bred Reynard grows scarce, French foxes are imported to make sport for the English gentlemen, who hold it the first article of the national creed to ride straight, and regard a man who opens a gate much as Dr. Johnson did one who made a pun. Eastwell Park is, then, least of all things a sporting centre, the tastes of its present occupants being by no means reflected in the trophies of the chase which cover the walls.

When the first view is caught of the house, the impression is borne in upon the mind that architectural beauty was not regarded in its selection, for it is undoubtedly one of the ugliest buildings in the prettiest part of Kent. The principal front conveys the idea that an attempt has been made at some remote period to convert a shooting-box into a country house. The chief edifice is a block of brickwork, as square and as gloomy as can be imagined, before which a portico has been placed without the slightest regard to taste or fitness. A story is told, most probably with perfect accuracy, that the grim-looking portico belonged originally to another property of the Earls of Winchelsea, and on the demolition of the other house was brought to Eastwell and placed where it is, to the utter bewilderment of the spectator and obstruction to the light of several windows. To the left of the main building stretches a very pretty wing, in a totally independent style of architecture, and on the right appears a galvanised iron structure, comprising the little Greek chapel built for the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the corridors connecting it with the large library or music room, from which another covered way, embowered in tropical verdure and begemmed with passion-flowers, leads to the principal conservatory, the garden, and pleasure-grounds. Among the great walls and buttresses of laurel which line the pathways beneath the shade afforded by spreading lime or ruddy beech are to be snatched many charming glimpses of the purely English woodland scenery. The foreground is always pleasant to look upon. An ash-blossom rising straight up, tall and massive as the mast of some great armament, the finest Portugal laurel in England; a lime-tree of venerable age, which has, after the manner of the banyan-tree, bent down one limb to the ground, till it has struck root and grown upward again; and great yew-trees, finer than anything in Kent, fix the eye as with resting on the undulating ground rising towards the yellow woods. On the open ground there is to progress the sport known as buck-hunting, having for its object the segregation of the buck from his fellows, in order that the former may be mowed up, fed on beans, and thus fattened. The scene is purely sylvan and English, and in the autumn season especially is deliciously peaceful.

While the sunlight brings a hundred hues out of the planes and beeches, there comes a merry procession from the labyrinth of closely-cropped evergreens. In advance runs a great, plump, handsome five-year-old boy, laughing merrily, and caring not an atom for the cold, which has brought the colour into his cheeks as he runs by the side of his pet dog, a fine black retriever, the gift of a faithful retainer, whose loyalty is only exceeded by his want of imagination in naming the animal "Prince." Little Prince Alfred is greatly in love with his curly pet, and the dog cautions along with bounding step, and head turned in invitation to a game of romps. Next comes a blue-velvet perambulator, at whose side reclines the baby Princess, at whose side toddles an elder sister, highly amused as "baby" crows to a white Maltosa, who rolls along like the snowball he is named after. Little Princess Marie is shaking her sunny curls at her fair young mother, the Duchess of Edinburgh, who, dressed in a suit of blue-velvet of the same hue as that worn by her children, is walking by that side of baby's perambulator. In another moment the watchful eye of the head-nurse has detected Prince Alfred in a wild attempt to climb a plane-tree, and recalls the high-spirited boy with a single word. All the Duchess's children have magnificent blue eyes, and are as free from shyness or any symptom of "coddling" as the sternest of infantile disciplinarians could desire. They turn their beautiful eyes with a frank fearless look upon their new acquaintances, and are on cordial terms at once. The morning promenade with their mother is a happy time for the children, who are accustomed to go with her to Russia, to Germany, to Cannes, or wherever her temporary place of sojourn may be.

At this early hour the Duke of Edinburgh is mostly to be found reading or writing in his own morning-room—a snug apartment, which like all the others in the house is comfortably, not luxuriously, furnished. Deformed as it is by exterior hideousness, Eastwell supplies an excellent instance in favour of those practical people

who insist that houses were made not to be looked at, but to be lived in. The rooms are well disposed for the purpose of circulation, and those in use every day are on the ground floor. Dining-room, music-room, drawing-rooms, morning-rooms, and boudoir are all on a level, and are therefore deliciously convenient and comfortable, full of air and light. Eastwell produces, however, one feeling never experienced at perfectly appointed Clarence House—that the princely host and hostess are as it were but sojourners in a strange place. The gorgeously-illuminated patents of nobility hanging on a great staircase are those of the members of Lord Winchelsea's family; the antlered heads which look from the walls speak of the absent lord and of a domain of the trustees. From the wall of a little room the good grey head of the present lord looks with a smiling expression upon his Royal guests, and the dining-room is lined with the pictures of dead and gone Finch-Hattons who reigned in Eastwell before and since the Lord Winchelsea of his troublous time was summoned thence by James II. on his detention at Faversham. Of the Royal Families of England and of Russia there is little sign, except in the form of photographs, some of which are as fine as it is in the nature of a photograph to be. One very large one of the Von Angeli portrait of the Queen hangs up-stairs in the rooms specially fitted and furnished for the Empress of Russia during her visits to this country; but never occupied by her any more than the magnificent apartments at Versailles prepared by Louis Philippe for the reception of the Queen, who greatly preferred a snug suite of rooms at St. Cloud. The Duchess of Edinburgh had looked anxiously forward to the pleasure of a visit from her mother to Eastwell, but her wish has never yet been gratified. There the Emperor, the room, as they are called, remain, in the fine elegance of their decoration, unused. Two other apartments on the first floor are of especial interest to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. These are the day and night nurseries, absolute models of what such apartments should be. To begin with, they are of immense size, perfectly lighted and ventilated, furnished with big mahogany and cane furniture, and completely free from the stiffness of deep carpets and rugs. In a corner of the day-nursery is a military tent, a birthday present from his father to Prince Alfred, and treasured accordingly. It is a Spartan kind of edifice of gray striped material with a plain deal table and a stool—the kind of tent that *de laite Fritz*, who did not like dandy officers, loved to see his own unadorned in. In another corner is an arsenal of baby toys—Noah's ark and those mysterious houses which upon one side, like thescapes in *Rigoletto*; and around the walls are engravings of the Queen, the late Prince Consort, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the Czar and Czarina. Before a brightly-burning fire is one of those good old-fashioned brass firegrates several feet high, and to the left of this the two youngest, tired from the morning promenade, are fast asleep; but the little Prince is obviously already outgrowing the idea of going to bed at midday, for he is laughing merrily at the joke of being tucked-up again after his glorious run with black "Princes." Little Princess Marie, with her shower of fair hair spread over the pillows and her great blue eyes only half open, is a delightful subject for a painter—a tiny sleeping beauty in that prettiest of woodlands. This midday rest is part of the regular programme, if one may judge by present results, for finer and heavier children of their age than little Prince Alfred and his sisters could hardly be found.

At midday the Duke of Edinburgh has got through his serious reading, and perhaps some practising for the family musical party of the evening, and is ready for a drive round the park, which is beautiful and spacious enough to afford ample scope for any species of out-door entertainment. In the afternoon friends arrive from the country side, from London, from Paris, from St. Petersburg. Like the majority of those who prefer a small circle of friends to the crowd and noise of large assemblies, England's Sailor Prince is thoroughly appreciated by all who know him. He is emphatically what is called a quiet man—cheerful rather than joyous, pleasant rather than sparkling. Thoroughly German in his taste for music and serious studies, he is completely English in his domestic life. No man is more pleased with the perfect working of his establishment—from the metropolitan inspector, who, with a brace of constables, keeps watch and ward at Eastwell, to the clerk who attends his private telegraph office. Old habits of discipline picked up on the *Galatea*, and confirmed by recent experience afloat, cannot be lightly shaken off, although the sports and humour of early days may have died out. Like his brother the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh likes good things in reasonable quantity, and is a steady opponent of the German custom, protracted beyond all reasonable limit by a cumbersome menu. At the little dinners at Eastwell there is no bewildering number of dishes, but a good straightforward bill of fare, which may be eaten through with perfect enjoyment. Rare things, however, appear at these modest banquets—dishes the mere mention of which sets the *gourmand* agog—wild-boar from the forests in which Arminius brought the Roman legions to naught, and sturgeon from the more distant Volga. The sturgeon, which is to the sturgeon as a smelt is to a whiting, arrives on some lucky days at Eastwell packed in ice. The eating of him is a species of celebration, and very good indeed he is when "accommodated" after the genuine Russian fashion. As a rule, music follows dinner at Eastwell; but at times—on the days, for instance, when the *Revue de Deux Mondes* arrives—the Duchess of Edinburgh, who reads a great deal in several languages, will retire to her boudoir, to learn the last word of the French authors, whom she knows as thoroughly as the Russian poets and novelists, whose works are to be found wherever she is. There are no late hours at Eastwell; the life in which is simply that of the young parents of an interesting family, who find fair quiet and sweet rest among the Kentish woodlands.—*World*.

At a ball at Paris the other day ladies were given a sort of cheque-book with counters. On these "cheques" were printed, "Good for—dance." These they gave, signed, to their intended partners, and then wrote the name of the partner on the counter. By this means all mistakes were avoided.

## MASONIC CHARITY.

(The Freemason.)

The scene which is presented at our Masonic elections is a very remarkable one indeed. So remarkable is it in all its incidents and all its bearings that it may be doubted if any similar scene exists in this country, or, in fact, any other portion of the world. America, for instance, with its 700,000 Masons, knows nothing of it, and it is reserved for us English Masons, happily, in the good Providence of T.G.A.O.T.U., to exhibit an "outcome" of Masonic Charity before which our enemies may well be silent, and of which our friends may be justly proud. The English Craft is a great organization. It raises £40,000 annually to keep up its goodly Charities, which minister to the feebleness of old age, which aid and educate the sons and daughters of Masons. Each year, as it passes over our heads, serves but to attest the wonderful, may increasing value of these goodly institutions, inasmuch as with a growing brotherhood the claims on our Masonic sympathy and benevolence are augmented in about a two-fold ratio, and there seems at present no limit either to the one or the other, no probable bar to the former, no possible restriction to the latter. Old age and calamity know no repressive or Malthusian laws. They exist, and always will exist, and the very prosperity of Masons, on the whole, is too often only the prelude to hours of adversity. Indeed it is affecting to remember how many of those who thus at our elections appeal to our good feelings and ask for our support, are the children of those whom we once met in lodge, who filled the same social sphere as ourselves, were our friendly mates, our genial companions. Memory takes us back a long light when one worthy brother was an habitual subscriber, a member, an officer of our own old lodge, and with him, perhaps, are bound up, too, the unfading reminiscences of pleasant days and vanished friends. And here is his child asking from us help for that education and care which, had he been spared in the infinite wisdom and preserving care of T.G.A.O.T.U., it would have been his glad duty and his zealous effort to have procured. Alas! his place in the lodge knows him no more, and we, like good and true Masons, stand, sympathetically and Masonically "in loco parentis" to that poor child. This is the sublime, and yet practical, idea of our Schools, and a very sublime and yet practical idea it is. When then to-day men deride us or assail us, or question the utility of our work, we have always thought, (are we not right in so doing?), that the best, the truest argument for our "raison d'être" is to be found in the good we do, the "charity" we labour for. Our lodges are the very pleasant social gatherings, our Grand Lodge is a wonderful organization. The members of our Order are many, educated, and distinguished; the rank we win and the decorations we wear need be despised by none. But, after all, all these things sink into comparative insignificance when we consider the superabounding, the overwhelming claims and grace of Masonic Charity. That is the "salt" which seasons all our "sympathy," that is the "leaven" which leaveneth our whole framework, that is the end and goal of all our true Masonic labour. Without it we might have no vitality of existence, no power of endurance, the scorching "simoom" of the world's great wilderness would exhaust our being and shroud our external form, or "the encroaching hand of time" would sweep away our little building, level it to the ground, or consign it to the dust and oblivion of ages. And so, wherever Freemasonry has forgotten Charity it has degenerated into one of two shapes,—it has either become a purely social body, given up to games and great festivals, or it has become mixed up with politics, and it has been long found to be inimical to authority and destructive of social order and constitutional laws. Happily in England, avoiding these pitfalls, we have kept by the via media of practical work and charitable efforts, and there our Freemasonry evidences itself, alike to the outer world as to its own members, in that its utility is unquestioned, its position recognized, and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts, and sometimes, speaking at meetings and in the press, we should endeavor to give to the Charities, and to the good they do, the recognition and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from the aggrandizing point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and hearts,